

37. The method of Claim 36 wherein the pulmonary disease is selected from the group consisting of: emphysema, bacterial infections, viral infections, and fungal infections.

38. The method of Claim 37 wherein said SP-D protein is administered intratracheally.

39. The method of Claim 38 wherein said SP-D protein is introduced by aerosolization.

40. The method of Claim 39 wherein said method further comprises administration of IL-4.

41. The method of Claim 39 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-A.

42. The method of Claim 39 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-B.

43. The method of Claim 39 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-C.

44. The method of Claim 39 wherein said method further comprises administration of IL-4, SP-A, SP-B, and SP-C.

45. The method of Claim 37 wherein said SP-D protein is expressed from a vector.

46. The method of Claim 45 wherein said vector is an adenoviral vector.

47. The method of Claim 46 wherein said adenoviral vector is introduced intratracheally via aerosolization.

48. The method of Claim 47 wherein said method further comprises administration of IL-4.

49. The method of Claim 47 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-A.

50. The method of Claim 47 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-B.

51. The method of Claim 47 wherein said method further comprises administration of SP-C.

52. The method of Claim 47 wherein said method further comprises administration of IL-4, SP-A, SP-B, and SP-C.

53. The method of Claim 47 wherein the pulmonary disease is emphysema.

54. A method for decreasing levels of phosphatidylcholine in the mammalian lung, comprising:

administering a composition comprising substantially purified mammalian SP-D protein into a human in an amount effective to reduce said pulmonary phosphatidylcholine levels;

wherein said composition is substantially free of phosphatidylcholine.

55. A method for the prevention and treatment of a viral disease comprising:

introducing a composition comprising substantially purified mammalian SP-D protein into a human in an amount effective to reduce the number of viruses or symptoms of the viral disease;

wherein said composition is substantially free of phosphatidylcholine.

56. The method of Claim 55 wherein the viral disease is caused by a virus selected from the group consisting of: Adenovirus, RSV, and Influenza virus.

57. A method for decreasing pulmonary virus titer, comprising:

introducing a composition comprising a mammalian SP-D protein into a human in an amount effective to reduce said pulmonary virus titer.

58. A method of inhibition of metalloproteinase activity and reactive oxygen species in the lungs, comprising administering SP-D to the lungs in an amount effective to inhibit metalloproteinase activity and reactive oxygen species.